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# MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

## GRANITE CITY, ILL.

### Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases—Quarantine—Placarding—Disinfection—Removals—School Attendance—Burial. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 4, 1915.)

The following general rules and regulations for the reporting, quarantine, placarding, and other means of control of communicable diseases, were adopted by the Granite City Board of Health, under authority granted the board in section 2, chapter 126a, revised statutes, also section 178, chapter 9, revised ordinances of Granite City, and all persons who violate them subject themselves to a fine not exceeding \$200 for each offense, or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months, or both.

1. *Reports of cases.*—Every physician who treats or examines, every nurse or attendant who attends, every householder upon whose premises there resides, and every person who has knowledge of any person suffering from or suspected to be suffering from or afflicted with any of the diseases enumerated in this section (hereafter referred to as reportable diseases) must immediately report the same in writing, or by telephone following same with a written report to the secretary of the city board of health.

*Reportable diseases, class 1.*—Acute infectious poliomyelitis, Asiatic cholera, bubonic plague, cerebrospinal fever, chicken-pox, diphtheria (membranous croup), leprosy, measles, meningitis (epidemic cerebrospinal), Rocky Mountain spotted fever, scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash), smallpox, typhus fever, whooping cough, and yellow fever.

*Reportable diseases, class 2.*—Actinomycosis, anthrax, "continued fever" (over seven days' duration), dysentery (a) amebic, (b) bacillary, German measles, glanders, hookworm disease, malaria, mumps, ophthalmia neonatorum, pellagra, puerperal septicaemia, rabies, streptococcus (septic) sore throat, tetanus, trichinosis, trachoma, typhoid and paratyphoid fever and tuberculosis of any form.

The secretary of the city board of health shall keep a record of each case of reportable diseases reported to him, in which shall be shown date when report was received, name, age, sex, and residence of patient, disease, date when taken sick, date when case was terminated, and how terminated, and name and address of person reporting. This report shall be open at all times to the inspection of duly authorized representatives of the State board of health.

2. *Reports to the State board of health.*—The secretary of the city board of health must forward reports of reportable diseases made to him, on forms provided for the purpose, to the State board of health at Springfield as follows:

Every case of reportable disease of class 1 (except measles and whooping cough) must be reported immediately upon receipt of notification; if by telephone or telegraph a written report must follow.

Every case of reportable disease of class 2, and of measles and whooping cough, must be reported within two days after the close of the week in which notification was received.

3. *Placarding.*—Immediately upon receipt of a report of any reportable diseases of class 1, and certain diseases of class 2, the secretary of the city board of health, his

deputy, or duly authorized representative shall visit the premises upon which the case exists, affix the required warning placard in a conspicuous place at each outside entrance of the building, house, or flat, as the case may be, and shall inform a responsible inmate of such premises of the rules and regulations which must be observed during the period of quarantine. Defacement of such placards or their removal by any other than a duly authorized representative of the city board of health, or a duly authorized representative of the State board of health is strictly prohibited.

4. *Quarantine*.—Quarantine must be strictly enforced and observed according to the requirements set forth in the rules adopted and promulgated by the State board of health for the control of these diseases.

In no instance shall quarantine be terminated without the permission of the city board of health, and then only after full compliance with the rules.

5. *Removals*.—No persons having any reportable diseases (excepting hookworm disease, malaria, ophthalmia neonatorum, rabies, trichinosis, tetanus, and tuberculosis) shall be removed from the premises on which found when the case is diagnosed, except by permission of the city board of health.

6. *Disinfection*.—After the recovery, removal, or death of any person affected with any of the diseases of class 1, or with certain diseases of class 2, the infected premises, contents, and inmates must be thoroughly disinfected in a manner and method prescribed by the State board of health for each of the several diseases.

Disinfection shall be performed by or under the supervision of the city board of health or by their duly authorized representatives.

7. *Precautions to be observed by physicians and attendants*.—Physicians attending cases of reportable diseases shall be permitted to visit their patients whenever necessary, but on leaving the infected premises they must take all necessary precautions to avoid carrying the infection on person, clothing, or any article they may have had with them in the sick room.

Nurses or attendants may leave the infected premises only in case of absolute necessity, and then only upon permission of the city board of health and after taking all precautions to avoid carrying the infection.

An ample supply of towels, basins, water, soap, and an approved disinfectant should always be kept on hand for use by the physician and the attendant.

8. *Disposal of the dead*.—In event of death from any of the reportable diseases, the body shall be prepared and the funeral shall be conducted in the manner prescribed in the rules governing the several diseases.

Public or church funerals of persons dead from any of the reportable diseases of class 1, and certain of the diseases of class 2, are strictly prohibited.

Rules relating to (a) exclusion from schools and places of public assemblage, (b) delivering of milk and other supplies to infected premises, (c) removal of laundry and other articles from infected premises, and (d) precautions to be observed in the presence of certain reportable diseases in premises on which milk and other food-stuffs are handled, are set forth in detail in the enumeration of the requirements for the several diseases.

#### SMALLPOX.

1. *Reports of cases*.—All cases of smallpox must be reported as provided in general rules 1, 2, and 3.

2. *Placarding*.—The city board of health must affix in a conspicuous place at every outside entrance to a building in which a case of smallpox exists a red card not less than 10 by 15 inches in size with the following printed in with bold-face type: "Smallpox" in letters not less than 3½ inches high and "Keep out" in letters not less than 2½ inches high. Every building in which a person quarantined on account of exposure to smallpox resides must likewise be placarded at all outside entrances with a red card of the same size with similar printing in black bold type

reading: "Quarantined—Keep out." These cards must not be removed except by the proper health officials. Defacement of the same shall constitute a violation of these rules.

3. *Smallpox suspects*.—All persons suspected to be suffering from smallpox must be quarantined until it is definitely established that they do not have the disease.

4. *Smallpox patients*.—All persons suffering from smallpox must be rigidly quarantined until they have completely recovered. Quarantine must not be raised until the skin is entirely smooth and the characteristic red spots at the pits have disappeared. They usually disappear last of all from the soles of the feet and palms of hands. The patient must be confined to the building and must not be permitted to come in contact with or to hold communication with anyone except the attending physician and necessary attendants. To permit the patient to go outside the building or to hold communication with others is a violation of quarantine regulations. Whenever it is possible the patient should be removed to the smallpox isolation hospital.

5. *Removal of patient or exposures*.—No smallpox patient and no person quarantined on account of exposure to smallpox shall be removed from the building in which he is quarantined to another building except upon permission of the local health authorities or the State board of health.

6. *Exposures*.—All persons who have been exposed to a case of smallpox must be quarantined for a period of 20 days from date of last exposure, unless they have been recently successfully vaccinated, or unless they are vaccinated within two or three days after first exposure. Such vaccinated persons need not be quarantined, but must be kept under observation of a physician, to whom they must report at least once daily until it has been positively ascertained that they are in no danger of developing smallpox. No person who has been exposed to smallpox shall be released from quarantine except by the proper health authorities, and then only after his person and clothing have been disinfected.

7. *Persons who continue to reside in quarantined building*.—All persons who continue to reside in a building quarantined on account of smallpox therein must be quarantined in the same degree as the patient, and shall not be released from quarantine until 20 days after the recovery of the patient unless they have been successfully vaccinated.

8. *Physicians*.—No physician except the attending physician or other person may visit a smallpox hospital or other place where a smallpox patient is quarantined without first having obtained permission from the city board of health. An unauthorized visit for any purpose is a violation of quarantine. The city board of health must not give permission unless such visit is absolutely necessary.

Physicians in attendance upon smallpox cases, attendants, and health officers whose duties require them to come in contact with such patients must disinfect both person and clothing each time upon leaving the quarantined premises. Attendants must not be permitted to leave such premises except in cases of extreme necessity and then only by permission of the city board of health.

9. *Vaccination*.—Whenever smallpox appears in epidemic form in this city, the mayor should issue a proclamation calling upon all persons residing therein to be vaccinated.

10. *Exclusion of unvaccinated children from the schools*.—Whenever smallpox appears in this city and it threatens to spread unless vigorous preventive measures are taken, unvaccinated children must be excluded from the schools.

11. *Disinfection*.—Before the quarantine of any known or suspected case of smallpox is raised the building must be thoroughly disinfected by a method approved by the State board of health, preferably by the potassium permanganate formaldehyde or the sheet method of formaldehyde disinfection. In addition to gaseous disinfection the building must be given a very thorough airing, and all woodwork must be carefully washed.

Textile articles coming into intimate contact with the patient in his home should be destroyed. All other articles must be thoroughly disinfected.

12. *Burials*.—The body of anyone dead from smallpox must be prepared and the funeral must be conducted under the immediate supervision of the city board of health or of their duly authorized representatives. The body must be wrapped in a sheet soaked in disinfectant, then placed in an air-tight coffin, which must not be opened under any pretext whatsoever. Disposal of the remains must be effected within 24 hours, and none other than the undertaker and his assistant shall be permitted to take any part in such disposition. Attendance of the public, relatives, or friends at the funeral is strictly forbidden.

13. *Deliveries of groceries and other necessities*.—Milk, foodstuffs, and other necessary supplies may be delivered at quarantined premises, but there must be no contact of any kind between inmates of the quarantined premises and the delivery agents. Milk may be delivered in bottles only. No milk bottles, basket, or any other article whatsoever, including mail, may be taken out of or away from the infected premises during the period of quarantine or before disinfection. Before milk bottles are removed from the premises after disinfection they must be sterilized under the direction of the city board of health.

#### MEASLES.

1. *Reports of cases*.—All cases of measles must be reported, as provided in general rules 1, 2, and 3.

2. *Placarding*.—Whenever a case of measles is reported to the city board of health they shall affix in a conspicuous place at each outside entrance of the building, house, or flat, as the case may be, a red warning card not less than 10 by 15 inches in size, on which shall be printed in black, with boldfaced type, at least the following: "Measles," in type not less than 3½ inches in height, and "Keep out," in similar type not less than 2½ inches in height. Defacement of such placards or their removal by any other than the proper health officials is strictly prohibited.

3. *Quarantine*.—The patient should be confined to one well-ventilated room, screened against flies and similar insects, and as remote as possible from other occupied rooms. No persons, except the necessary attendants, should come in contact with the patient.

No person affected with measles shall be removed from the premises upon which he resides unless consent to such removal be given by the health authorities.

Children and susceptible adults must not visit the infected premises. Adults who have had the disease may, if necessary, enter the infected premises, but they must not enter the sick room or come in contact with the patient or attendant.

Quarantine of patient must be maintained for 14 days after the beginning of the disease and until all infectious discharges from nose, ears, and throat have disappeared and the cough has ceased. *Provided, however*, That if there are no susceptibles in the family and the patient is free from infectious discharges, the quarantine may be raised by the health officer whenever the patient's temperature has been normal for 48 hours.

Adult members of the family who have had the disease may go about their usual business.

4. *Quarantine of susceptibles*.—Susceptible children of the family may be permitted the freedom of an inclosed yard, if there be one: *Provided*, That they do not come in contact with other children, otherwise they must remain in the house for 18 days from date of last exposure. Susceptible adults of the family should avoid mingling with other children and should be closely watched for development of the disease.

5. *Exclusion from schools and places of public gathering*.—The patient must be excluded from school, Sunday school, theaters, picture shows and other places of public or social gathering for at least three weeks from onset of the disease, and longer if bronchitis, inflammation of the throat or nose, or abscess of the ear is present.

Children of the infected family who have had the disease may be permitted to attend school provided a physician certifies that he has personal knowledge that they have had measles. They must not, however, come in contact with the patient.

Children of the family who have not had the disease and who continue to reside on the infected premises must be excluded from school, Sunday school, theaters, picture shows and other places of public gathering for at least 18 days, from date of exposure. This exclusion also applies to susceptible teachers.

Children of the family who have not had the disease but who have been removed from the infected premises may be permitted to attend school, Sunday school and other public gatherings after 18 days following such removal, provided that they have not developed or do not show symptoms of the disease. School or Sunday school teachers who have been exposed to a case of measles and who have not had the disease must not attend classes until after 18 days from date of last exposure.

6. *Sale of milk and foodstuffs from infected premises.*—The sale of milk and foodstuffs from infected premises is prohibited until such time as in the opinion of the health authorities, sale may be resumed without danger of spreading the disease.

7. *Disinfection.*—An ample supply of towels, basins, water and an approved disinfectant should always be on hand for the disinfection of the hands of the attendants.

Soiled body and bed clothing, also handkerchiefs and cloths used to receive discharges from nose and mouth of the patient and of vomit matter should be immediately disinfected by immersion in an approved disinfecting solution for two hours, and after removal from the sick room should be boiled.

Circulating library books must not be taken into the infected premises. Any such books which may be found upon the premises when the case of measles is discovered shall not be removed therefrom until quarantine has been raised and until such books have been specially and thoroughly disinfected under the supervision of the local health authorities.

Dogs, cats, and other household pets must be excluded from the infected premises. Any such animals which have come in contact with the patient must be subjected to a thorough disinfecting bath and removed from the premises, and must not be permitted to reenter the infected premises until quarantine has been raised.

Before quarantine is raised the patient should be given a disinfecting bath (special attention being paid to the disinfection of hair and scalp) and should then be dressed in clothing which has been disinfected.

After the recovery or death of the patient the sick room and contents should be disinfected by thorough scrubbing and long periods of airing.

8. *Deaths and burials.*—In the event of death the body must be wrapped in a sheet thoroughly soaked in an approved disinfectant and then placed in an air-tight coffin which must remain in the sick room until removed for burial. The coffin must not again be opened under any circumstances whatsoever. Interment must be within 48 hours after death. Public funerals are prohibited, although adult members of the family and immediate adult relatives who have had the disease may enter the premises at the time of the funeral. Other adults and nonsusceptible children may follow the remains to the grave provided they do not occupy carriages with adults who have recently left the premises from which the body was removed. Church services are prohibited. Floral offerings must not be removed from the house and must be destroyed by burning after the body has been removed from the house.

When the body of anyone dead from measles is to be transported by railroad or by other common carrier the official rules of the Illinois State Board of Health for the transportation of the dead must be observed.

## SCARLET FEVER.

1. *Reports of cases.*—All cases of scarlet fever must be reported as provided in general rules 1, 2, and 3.

2. *Placarding.*—Whenever a case of scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash) is reported to the city board of health they shall affix in a conspicuous place at each outside entrance of the building, house, or flat, as the case may be, a red card not less than 10 by 15 inches in size on which shall be printed in black, with boldface type, at least the following: "Scarlet fever" in type not less than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height, and "Keep out" in similar type not less than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height. Defacement of such placards or their removal by any other than the proper health officials is strictly prohibited.

3. *Quarantine of patient.*—All cases of scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash) must be quarantined for at least five weeks. Quarantine must not be raised, however, until desquamation (peeling) and all infectious discharge from nose and ears have entirely ceased, and the acute inflammation of the tonsils has disappeared, and the premises have been thoroughly disinfected by or under the supervision of the health officer. All persons continuing to reside on the infected premises shall be confined to the infected building, house, or apartment until quarantine has been raised, excepting as hereinafter provided.

No one but the necessary attendant, the physician, the health officer, and the representative of the State board of health may be permitted to enter or leave the infected premises. Upon leaving they must take all precautions necessary to prevent the spread of the disease. The nursing attendant may leave the premises only in cases of absolute necessity.

An ample supply of towels, basins, water, and an approved disinfectant must always be on hand for the disinfection of the hands of the attendants.

4. *Quarantine of exposures.*—Adult members of the family may be removed from the infected premises, upon permission granted by the health officer, and after thorough disinfection of person and clothing, provided that they do not again enter the infected premises, or come in contact in any way with patient or attendant; such adults, excepting school-teachers, may go about their necessary business. School-teachers so removed must not return to their schools until one week after such removal.

Children who previously have had the disease, such fact being certified to by the physician who attended the case, may be removed from the infected premises upon permission granted by the city board of health, and after careful disinfection of person and clothing, and provided that they do not again enter the infected premises or come in contact in any way with patient or attendant, they need not be quarantined.

Children of a family in which a case of scarlet fever exists and who have not had the disease may be removed from the infected premises upon permission granted by the health officer, after a thorough disinfection of person and clothing. Such children may be removed only to premises upon which none but adults and nonsusceptible children reside and must be confined to the premises (in the house) for one week from date of removal, during which period they must be kept under close observation, and no children shall be permitted to visit or otherwise come in contact with them during this period. They must not return to the infected premises or come in contact in any way with the patient or attendant until quarantine has been terminated.

All children who have not had the disease who continue to reside on the infected premises must be held under close observation for at least one week following termination of the last case on the premises.

5. *Removals.*—No person, patient or exposure, [sic] and no article of any kind whatsoever, shall be removed from premises upon which a case of scarlet fever has been found, unless consent to such removal be first obtained from the city board of health, and then only after strictly complying with the provisions of these rules.

Under no circumstances shall permission be granted for removal of any person or article from premises upon which a case of scarlet fever has been found to any premises upon which milk or other foodstuffs are produced, sold, or handled, until quarantine has been properly terminated, and then only upon permission of the local health authorities or the State board of health.

6. *Exclusion from the schools.*—All children who continue to reside on the infected premises must be excluded from the schools during the period of quarantine and for at least one week following date of raising of quarantine.

Nonsusceptible children, immune because of a previous attack of the disease, and who have been removed from the infected premises, may be permitted to attend school, provided that a physician certifies that he has personal knowledge that they have had scarlet fever, and provided that their persons and clothing have been thoroughly disinfected upon removal from the infected premises.

All susceptible children who have been exposed to the disease who have been removed from the infected premises, in accordance with the provisions of rule 4, must be excluded from the schools for at least one week from date of last exposure.

The patient must be excluded from the schools for at least one week after quarantine is raised.

School-teachers and other persons employed in or about school building who have been exposed to scarlet fever must be excluded from the school building and grounds for a period of one week following date of last exposure and until persons and clothing have been thoroughly disinfected.

7. *Sale of milk and other foodstuffs from infected premises prohibited.*—Whenever a case of scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash) shall occur on any premises where milk or other foodstuffs is either produced, handled, or sold, the sale, exchange, or distribution in any manner whatsoever, or the removal from the infected premises of milk, cream, any milk products or other foodstuffs until the case has been terminated by removal, recovery, or death, and the premises and contents, and all utensils are thoroughly disinfected under the supervision of the city board of health is prohibited: *Provided*, That in the event of scarlet fever occurring on a dairy farm, the live stock only may be removed to some other premises and the milking done and milk cared for and sold from such other premises by persons other than those of the household of the person so affected, upon obtaining permission to do so from the city board of health or the State board of health.

Whenever a case of scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash) shall occur on premises connected with any store, such store shall be quarantined until the case is terminated by removal, recovery, or death, and the premises are thoroughly disinfected, unless the premises are so constructed that that part in which the case exists can be and is effectively sealed, under the supervision of the city board of health from the store and unless the employees and all other persons connected with the store do not enter that part of the premises where the case exists and do not come in contact with the patient, his attendant, or any article whatsoever from the quarantined premises.

8. *Deliveries of milk, groceries, and other necessities.*—Milk, foodstuffs, and other necessary supplies may be delivered at quarantined premises, but there must be no contact of any kind between inmates of the quarantined premises and the delivery agents. Wherever practicable, milk must be delivered in bottles. Where milk can not be delivered in bottles, the householder must place a thoroughly sterile container (a freshly scalded bottle or pail) to receive the milk at some convenient place outside the house, out of reach of dogs or cats. The milkman shall place the milk therein without handling the receiving container. No milk bottle, basket, or any other article whatsoever may be taken out of or away from the infected premises during the period of quarantine. Before milk bottles are removed from the premises after quarantine is raised they must be sterilized under direction of the local



health authorities. Mail must not be taken from the quarantined premises during the period of quarantine.

*Disinfection.*—All articles taken from the sick room must be disinfected upon removal. Exposure in the open air of carpets, rugs, curtains, bedding, and similar articles from the infected premises for the purpose of airing, shaking, beating, or sunning is strictly prohibited, unless in the opinion of the local health authorities such may be done without danger of the spread of the disease.

Books, toys, and other similar articles used to amuse the patient are best disposed of by burning. Under no circumstances should borrowed toys or books be returned. Library and school books must not be returned; they must be burned.

Bed and body linen which has been in contact with the patient and handkerchiefs or cloths which have been used to receive discharges from the patient must be immersed for not less than two hours in an approved disinfectant before removal from the sick room, and after removal should be boiled.

No article of clothing, or other article, may be removed from the infected premises to a laundry or other place for washing unless previously disinfected by immersion for not less than two hours in an approved disinfectant, and the approval of the city board of health.

House animals, such as cats, dogs, or any other household pets must be strictly excluded from the infected building, house, or flat during the entire period of quarantine. Any such animals which have been in contact with the patient must be subjected to a thorough disinfecting bath before removal from the infected building, house, or flat, and must not be permitted to reenter the same. Such animals must then be confined in an outbuilding. Dogs and cats running at large should be destroyed.

Before quarantine is raised the infected premises and all articles of furniture and clothing therein must be thoroughly disinfected by or under the supervision of the city board of health in a manner approved by the State board of health.

Immediately before disinfection of the premises the patient must be given an antiseptic bath under the direction of the physicians, especial attention being paid to the disinfection of the hair and scalp. (An appropriate antiseptic bath may be prepared by dissolving two bichloride of mercury tablets in every gallon of hot water used. This should be followed by a plain soap and water bath.) After bathing the patient should be wrapped in a clean sheet, handed from without, step into a non-infected room and dress in clothing which has been disinfected.

10. *Death and burials.*—In the event of death the body must be wrapped in a sheet thoroughly soaked in an approved disinfectant and then placed in an air-tight coffin, which must remain in the sick room until removed for burial. The coffin must not be again opened on any pretext whatsoever. Public and church funerals are strictly prohibited. No person whose attendance is not necessary for the conduct of the funeral shall be permitted to enter the premises where the death occurred. Interment must be within 48 hours after death.

Nothing in this rule shall be held to prevent the attendance at the funeral of any adult member of the immediate family who shall have been in attendance upon the deceased and who shall have been exposed to the disease prior to such funeral and whose clothing and person have first been disinfected. Other persons desiring to follow the remains to the grave may do so, provided they do not enter the premises where the death occurred and do not enter the vehicles occupied by persons who have entered or come from such premises.

Flowers which have been sent to the infected premises must be destroyed by burning immediately upon the removal of the body from the premises. Under no circumstances may they be taken from the infected premises.

When the body of any one dead from scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash) is to be transported by railroad or by other common carrier the official rules of the Illinois State board of health for the transportation of the dead must be observed.

#### DIPHTHERIA.

1. *Reports of cases.*—All cases of diphtheria must be reported as provided in general rules 1, 2, and 3.

2. *Placarding.*—Whenever a case of diphtheria (membranous croup, diphtheritic croup) is reported to the city board of health they shall affix at the outside of all entrances of the building, house, or flat, as the case may be, a red warning card not less than 10 by 15 inches in size, on which shall be printed in black with bold face type at least the following: "Diphtheria," in type not less than 3½ inches in height, and "Keep out," in similar type not less than 2½ inches in height.

Premises upon which diphtheria carriers reside shall be placarded in manner as above set forth with a white card printed in type of the prescribed kind and size, reading "Diphtheria carrier," "Keep out."

Defacement of such placards or their removal by any other than the proper health officials is strictly prohibited.

3. *Quarantine.*—In cases of diphtheria (membranous croup, diphtheritic croup) quarantine must be maintained for a minimum period of two weeks or until the patients, contacts, and inmates of the infected premises yield negative cultures from nose and throat—two negative cultures on successive days from the patient and one negative culture from contacts and other inmates of the premises following recovery of the patient.

Quarantine must be maintained by the city board of health, or by a duly authorized representative of the State board of health.

The patient and all persons residing in the infected building, house or flat, as the case may be, must be confined to the building, house or flat where the case exists, excepting as hereinafter provided.

The patient and attendant must be isolated in a well ventilated room screened from flies and as remote as possible from other occupied rooms. Arrangements should be made to supply them with food and other necessities without it being necessary for the attendant to leave or for other persons to enter the sick room. All articles which must be taken from the sick room must be thoroughly disinfected immediately upon removal.

No one but the necessary attendant, the physician, the health officer, and the representative of the State board of health may be permitted to enter the infected premises. Upon leaving they must take all precautions necessary to prevent the spread of the disease. Attendants must not leave the infected premises until they have obtained the permission of the local health officer, such permission to be granted only when absolutely necessary. An ample supply of towels, basins, water, and an approved disinfectant should always be on hand for the disinfection of the hands of the attendants.

Adults who continue to reside in the infected premises must be quarantined. They may be removed therefrom only upon permission granted by the local health authorities and after thorough disinfection of person and clothing. Whenever possible, cultures should be taken from nose and throat, examined and reported upon prior to granting permission for removal. Adults, excepting school-teachers and other persons employed in or about a school building, removed from infected premises may go about their usual business, providing they do not again enter the infected premises or come in contact in any way with patient or attendant or with any article from such premises during the period of quarantine.

School-teachers and other persons employed in or about a school building may likewise be removed from infected premises, but they must not return to school until after negative culture has been obtained from nose and throat.

Children continuing to reside on the infected premises must be confined to the building, house or flat, as the case may be, until the quarantine has been raised by the health authorities, and thereafter should not be permitted to mingle with well children until a negative culture has been obtained from nose and throat.

Children showing no clinical evidence of diphtheria may be removed from infected premises upon permission granted by the health officer and after thorough disinfection of person and clothing. Such children may only be removed to premises upon which none but adults reside unless a negative culture has been obtained immediately prior to such removal. Children so removed who have not been cultured must remain within the premises to which removed for a period of seven days following removal.

Children removed from infected premises must not be permitted to reenter such premises or come in contact with the patient or attendant or with any article from the infected premises until quarantine thereof has been terminated.

Any susceptible child exposed to a case of diphtheria, even though not a member of the family in which a case exists and not residing on the infected premises, should be kept away from well children for a period of seven days, unless a negative culture has been obtained from this child's nose or throat following such exposure.

4. *Quarantine of "carriers."*—Persons known to be diphtheria carriers must be placed in quarantine and isolated as far as possible. Children of the family who yield negative cultures and who do not come in contact with the carrier in any way need not be excluded from the schools. Quarantine of diphtheria carriers should be raised when one negative culture from the nose and throat of carrier is obtained.

5. *Removal.*—No person, patient, or contact and no article of any kind whatsoever shall be removed from premises upon which a case of diphtheria (membranous croup, diphtheritic croup) has been found, unless consent to such removal be first obtained from the city board of health. Under no circumstances shall permission be granted or removal of any person or article from premises upon which a case of diphtheria (membranous croup, diphtheritic croup) has been found to any premises upon which milk or other foodstuffs are produced, sold, or handled, until quarantine has been terminated, and then only upon permission of the city board of health or the State board of health.

6. *Exclusion from the schools and places of public gathering.*—Children recovered from an attack of diphtheria (membranous croup, diphtheritic croup) must be excluded from the schools, Sunday schools, and other places of public gathering for at least one week following termination of quarantine, unless negative cultures have been obtained from nose and throat.

All children who continue to reside on the infected premises must be excluded from the schools during the period of quarantine and one week thereafter, or until negative cultures are obtained from nose and throat.

Children who have been exposed to diphtheria and who do not reside on the infected premises must be excluded from the schools for at least one week from date of last exposure, unless negative cultures from nose and throat are obtained.

School-teachers and other persons employed in and about a school building, who have been exposed to diphtheria, must be excluded from school building or grounds until it has been definitely established that they are not diphtheria carriers, and until persons and clothing have been thoroughly disinfected.

7. *Sale of milk and other foodstuffs from infected premises prohibited.*—Whenever a case of diphtheria (membranous croup, diphtheritic croup) shall occur on any premises where milk or other foodstuffs is either produced, handled or sold, the sale, exchange or distribution in any manner whatsoever, or the removal from the infected premises of milk, cream, and any milk products or other food stuffs until the case has terminated, and the premises and contents, and all utensils are thoroughly disinfected, under the supervision of the city board of health, is prohibited: *Provided, That in*

the event of diphtheria (membranous croup, diphtheritic croup) occurring on a dairy farm, the live stock only may be removed to some other premises and the milking done and milk cared for and sold from such other premises by persons other than those of the household of the person so affected, upon obtaining permission to do so from the city board of health, or the State board of health.

Whenever a case of diphtheria (membranous croup, diphtheritic croup) shall occur on premises connected with any store, such store shall be quarantined until the case is terminated and the premises are thoroughly disinfected, unless the premises are so constructed that that part in which the case exists can be and is effectively sealed, under the supervision of the city board of health, from the store and unless the employees and all other persons connected with the store do not enter that part of the premises where the case exists and do not come in contact with the patient, his attendant, or any article whatsoever from the quarantined premises.

8. *Deliveries of milk, groceries, and other necessities.*—Milk, foodstuffs, and other necessary supplies may be delivered at quarantined premises, but there must be no contact of any kind between inmates of the quarantined premises and the delivery agents. Wherever practicable, milk must be delivered in bottles, the householder must place a thoroughly sterile container (a freshly scalded bottle or pail) to receive the milk at some convenient place outside the house out of reach of dogs or cats. The milkman shall place the milk therein without handling the receiving container. No milk bottle, basket, or any other article whatsoever may be taken out of or away from the infected premises during the period of quarantine. Before milk bottles are removed from the premises after quarantine is raised, they must be sterilized under the direction of the city board of health. Mail must not be taken from the quarantined premises during the period of quarantine.

9. *Disinfection.*—All articles taken from the sick room must be disinfected upon removal. Exposure in the open air of carpets, rugs, curtains, bedding, and similar articles from the infected premises for the purpose of airing, shaking, beating, or sunning is strictly prohibited, unless, in the opinion of the city board of health such may be done without danger of the spread of the disease.

Books, toys, and other similar articles used to amuse the patient are best disposed of by burning. Under no circumstances should borrowed toys or books be returned. Library and school books must not be returned. They must be burned.

Bed and body linen, which has been in contact with the patient, and handkerchiefs or cloths which have been used to receive discharges from the patient, must be immersed for not less than two hours in an approved disinfectant before removal from the sick room, and after removal should be boiled.

No article of clothing, or other article, may be removed from the infected premises to a laundry or other place for washing, unless it has previously been disinfected by immersion for not less than two hours in an approved disinfectant and the approval of the city board of health has been obtained.

Dogs, cats, and other household pets must be excluded from the infected premises during the entire period of quarantine. Any such animals who have been in contact with the patient must be killed or subjected to a thorough disinfecting bath before removal from infected premises, and must not be permitted to reenter the same until quarantine has been raised and the premises have been disinfected.

10. *Deaths and burials.*—In the event of death, the body must be wrapped in a sheet thoroughly soaked in an approved disinfectant, and then placed in an air-tight coffin, which must remain in the sick room until removed for burial. The coffin must not again be opened on any pretext whatsoever. Public and church funerals are prohibited. No person whose attendance is not necessary for the conduct of the funeral shall be permitted to enter the premises where the death occurred. Interment must be made within 48 hours after death.

Nothing in this rule shall be held to prevent the attendance at the funeral of any adult member of the immediate family, who shall have been in attendance upon the deceased and who shall have been exposed to the disease prior to such funeral and whose clothing and person has first been disinfected. Other persons desiring to follow the body to the grave may do so, provided that they do not enter the premises where the death occurred and do not enter the vehicles occupied by persons who have entered or come from such premises.

Flowers which may have been sent to the infected premises must be destroyed by burning immediately upon the removal of the body from the premises. Under no circumstances may they be taken from the infected premises.

When the body of any one dead from diphtheria (membranous croup, diphtheritic croup) is to be transported by railroad or by other common carrier, the official rules of the Illinois State Board of Health for the transportation of the dead must be observed.

Wherever in these rules the expressions "Granite City Board of Health" or "city board of health" are used it is understood that they refer to the department of the municipal government of the city of Granite City as provided for in section 177, article 1, chapter 9, of the revised ordinances of the city of Granite City.

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